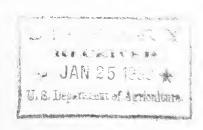
## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62,57

# 1930 DERRING-DO DAHLIAS





### FREDERICK E. DIXON

"DERRING-DO"
SCOTCH PLAINS
NEW JERSEY

One mile east of town center, along State Highway No. 29, Glenside Avenue. first left driveway, end.

Telephone, Westfield 3125





# Special Information

### Visitors Always Welcome To Our Gardens

Orders are filled in rotation: ordering early will insure the reservation of varieties that may be sold out. Substitutions are not permitted unless so ordered by customer

Terms: Cash (Stamps not accepted)

All tubers and plants are GUARANTEED true to name, and their arrival in good growing condition.

### Time of Shipment

Tubers will be shipped after April 1st to
June 1st, earlier shipments will not be
guaranteed. Plants will be shipped after May 15th to June
15th. All retail orders
shipped prepaid

### References:

The First State Bank, Scotch Plains, N. J.
Westfield National Bank, Westfield, N. J.
American Dahlia Society
New Jersey Dahlia Society
National Commercial Dahlia Growers Association, Inc.

Copyright 1930 by Frederick E. Dixon



Tubers, \$7.50 Plants, \$3.75

A large, deep, broad-petaled tyrian-rose flower tipped petunia and silver on stiff and heavy stem 11 to 22 inches long with neck of equal strength. Flowering habit very good and lasting. A large-leaf variety, crown-out and grow to 6 canes.

### WHAT WAS SAID OF IT IN 1929

The American Home, Honor Roll, Dec. 1929.

"No Dahlia gives you more for your money."

A. D. S. Bulletin, Oct. 1929. "This variety is in every way a fine Dahlia."

Ontario Dahlia Society Bulletin, Oct. 1929. "A wonderful variety."

The Florist Exchange, Sept. 28, 1929.

"Several fine varities, especially Dr. John H. Car-

### WHAT WAS SAID OF IT IN 1928

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT this year by the American Dahlia Society at Storrs trial ground.

I am informed that no Dahlia seedling there elicited more favorable comment. Correspondence to date seems to verify that statement.

It is well praised in The 1928 Dahlia Honor Roll of the American Home Mag. for December which states:

"It was our privilege to grow this flower and it gave us a real thrill. The blooms are like Elite Glory in Shape."

Derrill W. Hart on October 16th, wrote the following: "It gives me real pleasure to feature what I consider a fine Dahlia. Dr. John H. Carman has been good right thru the season."

,CORRECT TREATMENT OF PLANTS:\_ Priorto planting ONE OR MORE PLANTS WITH POTS REMOVED COMMON PAIL AIR WATER LEVEL OUBR ROOT. BUBBLES BALL FOR AIR BUBBLE. Plant soaking to exclude air from rootsystem. PLANTED DaHlig Stake When air-Bubbles Protector Ceased. Ground JA removed. cut-worm protector, paper color. 1/2 Pale of water when set. Grauns Level

### EXPLANATION OF TREATMENT OF PLANTS CUT

(See Preceding Page)

Criticism might be made of the necessity of shading young plants—it being, "That if the plant was properly hardened off no shading would be needed". The season of 1929 did not prove that statement, hence the protector.

In the cut showing protection method some judgment should be used if adopted—the filling of the soil as per growth of plant: the crowning-out if so recommended (See Descriptive List) should be done when the "pick-up" is evidenced, also the tieing up to stake.

Criticism might also be made of the entire method because too much "fuss", but on the other hand actual cash is guarded closer, so why not give what it buys an

equal protection and chance.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS CUT is the result of Dahlia-plant-failures on the part of many amateurs and it is sure to lessen "plant-mortality."

### CONVENTIONALIZED DAHLIAS

(See following page)

For the purpose of instruction in growing various varieties (according to size of leaf) satisfactorily. This is the reason for including leaf size in the list of dahlia descriptions.

Curved lines—Leaves.

Straight lines—Stalks or laterals.

NO. 1.

This represents a small-leaf variety growing "hedgy" forming an excellent housing place for leaf-hoppers and a difficult plant to spray. The blooms of this plant will be small and probably weak-stemmed, due to excess foliage growth.

NO. 2.

This is No. 1 disbranched and disbudded and trained to one cane (stalk). Start disbranching at the ground or lowest pair of laterals, and every other pair until within three pairs of leaves or determined length of stem from the terminal flower bud. Laterals in a young state look like sprouts appearing between leaf and stalk. Should the laterals become "hedgy". use same treatment as is used on the cane. One bloom per cane or lateral is a good rule.

NO. 3.

This is a large-leaf variety, pinched, or crowned, or headed-out. When size of leaf is not known at crowning-out time (3 to 4 pairs of leaf stage of growth) use the small-leaf method of No. 2 until leaf size has been determined, then follow No. 4 or No. 2 as leaf size warrants.

NO. 4.

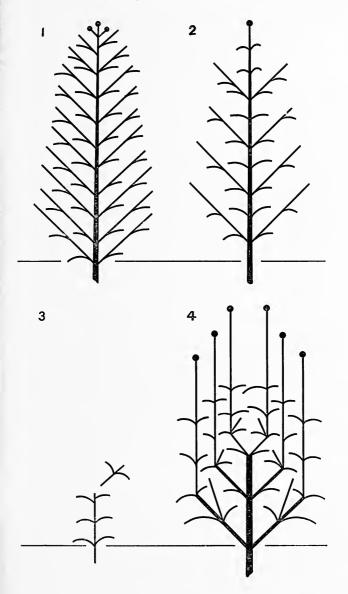
Represents a large-leaf variety crowned-out early in growth when four pair of leaves had formed as at No. 3. With large-leaf sort the idea is to train the laterals to canes as low down as possible; some varieties will stand 6 cane, others only 4, due to their ruggedness. Successive bloom is provided for by permitting only one lateral to mature on the flower-cane just below the determined length of flower-stem or cane, and this in turn will replace the bloom that is to be cut. In general large-leaf sort do not grow as fast as the smaller leaf. This might be questioned because most all of the "runts" happen to the small-leaf variety and so, seemingly cause one to believe the

raties most an of the runts happen to the sman-lear variety and so, seemingly cause one to believe the larger leaf the faster grower.

The contention is that the small-leaf variety either contains better "leaf-hopper-food", (possibly more sugar) or are easier to suck from. This may be because the leaf lacks the heavy fuzz, on the underneath side of the larger leaf two fuzz, on the underneath

side, as of the large-leaf variety.

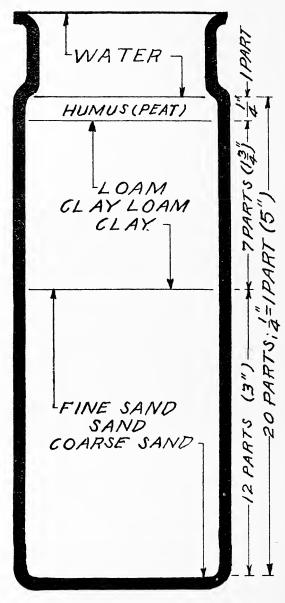
# CONVENTIONALIZED DAHLIAS (See preceding page)



### SOIL TEXTURE TEST

(That all gardeners should make)

When a sample of soil taken from the bulb depth of garden settles thru water in a parallel walled transparent glass bottle like accompanying drawing the texture is ideal.



### INSTRUCTIONS

Place soil in bottle dry to determine volume, then pour in larger bottle with water for thorough shaking. While agitated pour back in test bottle. When settled: humus, clay and sand will have separated so that proportions can be measured.

NOTE—This test does not determine "richness" or "poorness," simply texture.

### SOIL TEST

FREE on all orders of \$20 or more; but the following instructions must be rigidly adhered to:

I consider this one of the best features of this catalogue.

when completed one knows definitely how to fertilize correctly for the plant that is to be grown. Chancing plant stock in unknown soil is costly and often disappointing.

1. Soil to be tested must not have been in contact with

anything but glass (bottle) and cork.

2. Total weight of soil (and container) to be tested should not exceed 10 oz. First-class postage rate 20c.

3. Type of bottle, wide-mouthed (Bromo Seltzer).

No soil will be received if nostage is not fully n

 No soil will be received if postage is not fully prepaid.

5. No soil is permitted to be returned by the Department of Agriculture.

ment of Agriculture.

6. Record of test will be returned with recommendations. SOIL-TESTING CHARGE except AS ABOVE, \$5.00.

Many people do not realize that soil of poor texture and over fertilized retard dahlia growth. Each season I am called to test soil that grew dahlias poorly the past season, when formerly it grew them well, and I have yet to test a soil that has shown "Neutral" (meaning equal acid and equal alkali). The common idea is—"If it don't grow, give it another dose," and in nearly every case the "dose" is alkaline when it should have been acid. One does not start growth or force it in a baby with "beefsteak" and for the same reason it should not be tried on a dahlia sprout.

The time for fertilizing depends on how much the soil is out of neutral, and in which direction over-rich or over poor, just before plowing time:

If neutral do not fertilize until dahlia is half grown possibly, depending on plant appearance. If under-neutral (acid) at plowing time, with fertilizer

of lime content (Alkali). If over-neutral, also at plowing time but of an acid

content only. It is well to keep in mind that a dahlia sprouting is baby-dahlia and while such the soil should be neutral and if necessary stimulate the plant as per growth, allowing due time for fertilizer to dissolve.

Probably the best answer to the above is the Fertilizer Chart on page  $8. \,$ 

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### **PLANTING**

### (See Page 5)

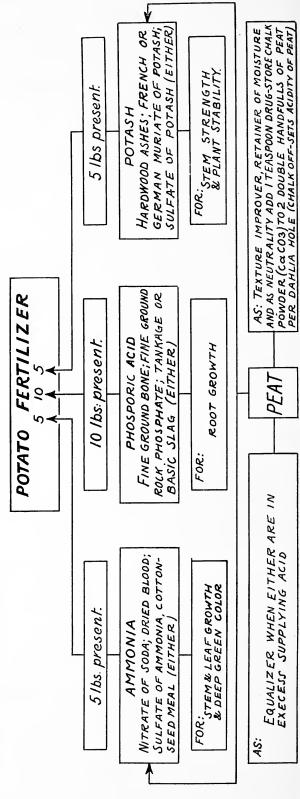
One should pay little attention to the phrase, "dahlias grow anywhere." Remember that "DAHLIAS BLOOM BEST IN THE FIRST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE FULL DAY'S SUN," and a garden that faces in that direction is ideal.

In planting one should keep in mind the texture of his soil. If it drys out quickly then plant the maximum depth, covering lightly, and more as the growth increases. Six to eight inches is the recommended depth. If stakes are not ready at planting time, substitute a short stick that can be withdrawn for stake later.

It often is stated that planting should be early for some varities and late for others. This is misleading, in that the GROUND TEMPERATURE as well as TEXTURE is overlooked.

An ideal GROUND TEMPERATURE is 65° to 75°. The placing of a thermometer in the soil at Planting time is good common sense which lessens the "luck" element and tuber loss by root. If the season for planting becomes late and the soil is still too cold it is quite probable that either, or both texture and drainage is wrong.

# FOR PURPOSE OF GROWTH



### INSECT CONTROL

The better plan would be to grow those that are the least affected since it is generally conceded that the large leaf varities are the most insect repelent.

In verifying the above, extensive interstate travel has proven that there are very few exceptions. This travel also proved that locations free of humid nights would grow the smaller leaf varities equally as well.

However, there are times when spraying might be necessary and for this I have found EVERGREEN the best of all others. After many tests I am listing it and recommending it. It is one article that is all that is advertised truthfully.

### EVERGREEN (Prices delivered)

1	oz.	Bottle	\$ .35
6	"	"	1.00
16	"	44	2.00
32	"	Can	3.50

### NOTE-

A 16 oz. bottle supplied 6 sprayings for 1000 dahlias during the bug and drought season of 1929. Soap-flakes were used with it to supply film for spreading. With this material spraying should be done in succession.

### TUBER (Bulb) HARVESTING

- 1. After killing frost permit tubers to remain in ground with stalks bent over until such time as weather threatens to freeze the ground.
- 2. Cut stalk hand-width above ground for handling. Drill hole about 1 inch from tubers for labeling.
- 3. Place clump in sun for drying with dirt left on until mid-afternoon, with stalk turned to drain.
- 4. Carry clumps in-doors for further drying and place on floor with top down allowing air to circulate and dry further until plumpness of bulb shows signs only of wrinkling. This some times takes 1, 2 or 3 weeks; it is wise to break dirt away weekly to test dryness.
- 5. When dry, recut stalk flush with dirt or 2 inches above clump-crown (preventing crown-rot). If too "sappy" allow more time for drying. Recutting the stalk also lessens stain at crown.
- 6. The place of storage should be a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees. A butter tub of water centrally placed keeps humidity about correct. In such a place storage of tubers will be almost 100 per cent perfect, providing your floor is dry. In storing clumps away keep them up-side down and cover them over 12 inches deep with either dry peat or dry sand (peat being less work).

# REASON FOR LEAF CLASSIFICATION IN DAHLIA LIST

The contention is that the small-leaf varieties are more susceptible to the leaf-hopper than the larger leaf sort. Some success has been obtained by growing the small-leaf variety faster than the pest can eat. This has been accomplished by having a loose humus soil that is neutral-plus (peat and enough lime-stone to offset the acidity of the peat); by growing the plant not too bushy (hedgy) so that spray and air can reach all parts of plant and hiding places of pests.

Large-leaf varieties have been found to be less susceptible to the leaf-hopper, possibly because of smaller sugar content or of the heavier fuzz on underside of leaf.

With these two extremes (small small-leaf and large large-leaf) as a guide it is hoped that dahlia enthusiasts will be further encouraged to watch this suggestion and feel at liberty to send their inquiries here. An attempt was made to prove this contention at the New York Show, 1928, which brought forth the following:

From the Florist Exchange of October 6th, 1928: "The exhibit conclusively proved his contention regarding the so-called stunt."

### **PEAT**

Should it be used in the soil for dahlias?

Yes. Because it has been sterilized, it is free from germs, it expands and contracts by atmospheric conditions thereby permitting air to root system, it is acid only, and therefore a neutralizer to over rich soil, it lessens the number of times to cultivate, it prevents the soil from packing so that very little weight is required on the cultivating tool, its water-retaining properties means less watering, (which was an important factor during the drought of 1929): it does not become "soggy" for as soon as its water-cells are full the surplus drains through, it makes clump-digging easier, it makes stake driving and pulling easier.

Two double-hand-fulls of loose peat plus I teaspoon full of drug store powdered chalk (CaCo3) per hole well mixed into the soil is a good quantity to use. One bale of peat will supply 320 dahlias. One pound of drug store chalk (CaCo3) costs about 25c and will supply 140 dahlias.

Peat can be ordered from "Derring-Do."

The above is the experience of "Derring-Do" before ever having had the privilege of selling it.

A better plan is to have it on hand in the fall for winter storage of tubers thereby making it serve another purpose.

to one cane.

Blanca (Barker, ) Dec	2.00 Plants only
drought of 1929. Crown-out and grow to four canes.  Bonifin (Kemp, 1925) Dec.	1.00 2.00
Flower rounding in form, color picric- yellow, tall, long stiff stem, small-leaf; do not crown-out, grow to one cane.	
Brockton Beauty (Carver, 1929) Dec	Plants 5.00 only
A flower that commands attention, pro- fuse bloomer of good depth size, the color is a very light lavender shading to cream at center. Grow to four canes.	
Black Pirate (Blue Ribbon, 1925) C	75 Plants
An American cactus, color deep maroon, stiff stem. Grow to one cane.	only
Casper G. Ware (Maytrott) 1926,	1.00 2.00
Color a bright, silvery, violet rose; clear pink late in season, prolific bloomer, growing to 3 to 4 ft. Large leaf, crown out, grow to six canes.	
Champagne (Boston, 1920) Dec	1.00
This flower is well named, burnished copper, champagne, chamois. Height, 5 ft., slow, medium-large-leaf; crownout, grow to four canes.	
Cardinalis (J. Kennedy-Waite, 1936	-
Dec	_
It is a brilliant cardinal-red resembling Dr. Carman in formation. Grow to one cane until more is known of it.	only
Cigarette (Boston, 1920) H. C.	.75
Vividly colored, creamy-white heavily edged orange, good substance and stem; height, 5 ft., very fine bi-color, medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.	
City of Trenton (Prentice-F&M, 1928) Dec.	4.00 7.50
An autumn colored flower, face of petals rich tangerine, reverse crushed-strawberry, curled giving two-tone effect. Large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.	
Cohasset Supreme (Marshall-	
Suggs, 1927) Dec	1.25 2.50
Very large lavender, shading to white at center, rugged, good bloomer, large leaf, crown out, grow to four canes.	

	Plant	Tuber
Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh (Fisher & Masson, 1928) Dec.	2.50	5.00
An improved Wiz of Oz. The color is rose "du Barry," shading off to old gold at center. Reverse of petals light carmine-pink. Large leaf, crown-out, grow to six canes.	2.50	3.00
Color Seargent (Lyndora Gardens,		
Hall 1927)  A striking flower, both in form and color being a rich deep salmon. Splendid habits very large with perfect stem. Crown-out, grow to 6 canes, large leaf.	1.75	3.50
Coringa (Broomall-Success, 1928)		Plants
Н. С.		
Clear orange color of great depth and unusual beauty. An ideal flower to go with Edna Ferber. Large-leaf, crownout, grow to six canes.		
Countess of Lounsdale (Cannel,		<b>5</b> 0
Red-salmon, changing to fawn; old but worth while; very good cut-flower good for perennial-bed back-ground Medium height, small-leaf, do not crown-out, grow to one cane.		.50
Copper King (Harding, 1922) Dec.		1.00
Here is a dahlia that is the best of its color for the price. Reliable, and should be included in your collection. A wonderful flower held erect on straight strong stem, copper and yellow in color, reverse of petals light red; height 5 ft. Large-leaf; crown-out grow to six canes.		
Cora Butterworth (Chapman, 1930)		
Dec	5.00	10.00
In N. Y. Show, judged best undisseminated decorative winning Gold Medal Ribbon. It is a giant bloom with a long excellent stem, holding the blooms out and up, never the least pendant in the hottest weather and the foliage is that dark green and pest resisting. The plants grow five feet, extremely free flowering, blooms 9 to 11 inch, depth 4 to 5 inches. Color, rich glistening Primrose Yellow clear from base to tip of petals which are wavy, causing a well formed bloom with high center.  Cream of the Garden (1930)		
Dec.	3.75	7.50
One of the most unusual and pleasing colored dahlias in commerce. The color is a rich cream, blended with faint lavender in irregular outline, producing a color effect that is at once attractive, and unusually beautiful. Flowers are on long stems, straight and high above the foliage, profuse bloom thruout the seaso's. Average flower size is 7 to 9 inch's, a tall grower and very		• 3
sturdy and seems immune from leaf- hoppers.	,	!

	Plant	Tuber
Daddy Butler (Boston) H.C.		1.00
American-beauty rose, reverse lighter tint. Stem perfect, profuse bloomer, fine keeper, small leaf, do not crown- out, grow to one cane.		
Dakota (Harding, 1920) Dec.		.50
Coppery red and salmon, very good even though old, large leaf, crown-out, grow to six canes.		
Datso (Cotton, 1929) Dec.	5.00	Plants
This dahlia is a little deeper in color than radiance-rose and good. Perfect stem with lustrous green foliage, leathery in texture. Grow to 4 canes.		only
Dorothy Stone (F&M, 1930) Dec	5.00	Plants
A huge exhibition rose-pink, free bloomer, straight stems, dark-green fol- iage, a rival for Kathleen Norris in a different shade. Grow to one cane until more is known of it.		only
Dr. Tevis (Pelicano, 1915) Dec		.75
Old rose shaded copper and bronze, large flower on a splendid stiff stem. Height 6 ft. med. leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Eagle Rock Beauty (Bromall,		
1926) Dec	1.75	3.50
This splendid variety is a beauty, combination pink and cream, flower large; attracts immediate attention; free bloomer, medium leaf, crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Eagle Rock Jewel (Bromall, 1928)	2.50	5.00
Especially suitable for exhibition, flower is creamy yellow suffused cameopink. Medium leaf, do not crown-out. Grow to one cane.		
Eagle Rock Sunshine (Bromall,		
1926) C.		2.00
Beautiful deep yellow, excellent stem, goes well with Ambassador; plant early; water freely; medium leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Eastern Star (Maytrott, 1925) Dec.		1.00
Score 87, soft saffron yellow, old-gold shading, good substance, good keeper, strong stem, free bloomer; medium leaf, crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Edna Ferber (Fisher & Masson,		
1927) H. C		3.00
Color is glistening coral old gold at base of petal, very good stem; it should score very high, large leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		

	Plant	Tuber
Elberon Beauty (Fisher & Masson)		.75
Large exhibition flower; soft apricot, shading darker at center, fair stem, good keeper; medium-leaf, do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Elite Glory (Kennedy, 1926) Dec	1.00	2.00
The one giant flower that is structurally perfect, plant included, a brilliant rich red of distinction. Height 6 ft., large leaf. Score 92. Large leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Elite Peach (Kennedy, 1926) Dec	1.00	2.00
Exhibition bloom, salmon buff, vigorous grower, strong stems, medium leaf, do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Elite Surprise (Kennedy, 1927) H.C.		1.25
Elite Glory color, beautiful red, medium size, long, rigid stem, free bloomer, medium leaf; crown-out; grow to 4 canes.		
Eliza Clark Bull (Boston, 1924)		
Dec	1.00	2.00
Demand greater than supply. A beautiful white with a slight coral tint; excellent stem; free bloomer, medium height; medium leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
El Rey (Oliver-Cordes, 1930) Dec.	5.00 P	lants
Large orange color shading to deeper orange at center, very prolific, vigorous grower and insect resistant in the West. Grow to one cane until more is known of it.		only
Elkridge (Griffith, 1927) Dec.	1.00	2.00
A splendid new white flower, good size, excellent stem, good keeper and shipper, free bloomer. Sweep-stake winner A.D.S., 1926. Large leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Elkridge Beauty (Griffith, 1927) Dec.	1.00	2.00
Waxy petalled flower, cream and tan tinted rose; has distinction and warmth; medium leaf, do not crownout, grow to one cane.		
Elkridge Gem (Griffith, 1926) Dec.	1.00	2.00
Lavender purple tone; very good stem, large leaf; crown-out; grow to 6 canes.		
Elkridge Queen (Griffith, 1926)		-
Dec	1.00	2.00
Color, silvery rose lilac, good stem, good flower; large leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		

	Plant	Tuber
Elinor Vandeveer (Seal, 1925)		1.00
Flower satiny rose pink; good quality, large. Ideal stem, large leaf, crownout; grow to four canes.		1.00
Elsie Daniels (Meachen & Sherman	١,	
1925) H. C.  Flowers are long and shaggy with outer petals of pale orchid shading to white at center. Height 5 ft. Medium large leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		1.00
Emma Marie (Maytrott, 1924		
Н. С.		1.00
Bright pink, white center, bower large, great substance; good stem, good cut flower; score 89. Medium leaf; crownout; grow to four canes.		
E. T. Bedford (Harding, 1924)		1.00
Fine exhibition flower number with		1.00
Fine exhibition flower, purple with lighter shading to silver purple tone, large leaf; crown-out; grow to 6 canes.		
H. C. (Rivoire, 1912)		.75
Rich royal purple. Height 5 ft. medium leaf. This flower is not quite as good as Violetta, but if one has trouble growing Violetta, substitute this one. Medium leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Esther Nelson (Fisher & Masson, 1928) H. C.	1.50	3.00
A beautiful exhibition flower, fluffy curled and twisted petals, deep yellow, faintly touched carmine. Rigid black stems well above dark-green foliage. Large-leaf, crown-out, grow to 4 canes.		
Elizabeth Glendening (Hall, 1928)		
Dec.		1.00
A very satisfactory grower with excellent stem. Highly recommended for Cut-flower trade. Flower having several shades of copper. Medium-leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
Eugenia (Barker, 1928) H. C.		
A rose-pink flower, fluffy petals grace-fully waved and rolled commending it to beauty lovers. Blooms are medium large and carried on good stems. Awarded American Home Achievement Medal, Los Angeles, 1927; and a First in 1928, repeated in 1929.		only
Eva Williams (Fisher & Masson,		1.00
Amethyst color, silver shadings; very full center; very good stem; free bloomer, large leaf; crown-out, grow to six canes.	<u>.</u>	1.00

		- 450.
F. T. D. (Fisher & Masson, 1928) Dec. (Florist Telegraph Del.)	1.00	2.00
A sport of Trentonian, but has a blu- ish tyrian-rose color. Will be a great flower for the Cut Flower trade for some time to come. Large-leaf, crown- out, grow to six canes.		
Faith Garabaldi (Boston, 1925) Dec.		1.00
A superb rose pink shading lighter exceptionally strong. Blooms profusely, tight center of great depth. Height 5 ft., medium leaf. Do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Fandango (Dixon, 1927) H. C.	1.50	3.00
Spectrum red, back of petals flesh pink and maize yellow. Stems 8-11 in. upright. Size of flowers 7-8 in., depth 3-3½ in., height 5 ft. large leaf. Score 87. Crown-out; grow to 4 canes. Certificate of Merit, Storrs, 1925.		
Fort Monmouth (Kemp, 1928) H.C.	3.75	7.50
Giant flower of rich wine color with underlying tone of crimson-maroon. Medium-large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
Fort Washington (Rindfeisch, 1926)		
Dec.	1.00	2.00
Maroon red, robust grower, stiff and long stems, large flower, tall, medium leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.	2.00	
Francis Lobdell (Waite, 1920) H.C.		.75
Well known and a favorite; profuse bloomer, with a very stiff stem, mal- low pink shading white in center. Height 6 ft., medium leaf. Crown-out; grow to six canes.		
F. W. Fellows (Stredwick, 1913) C.		.75
Orange color, large blooms and deep. Indispensable, medium leaf; do not crown-out, grow to one cane.		
F. W. Patterson (Kemp, 1929) H.C.	3.75	7.50
The color of this dahlia is difficult to accurately describe. With Ridgeway's Color Chart it is close to Lavender-		
pink, with deep amaranth-pink reverse. A beautiful combination that attracts instantly. The flower is 10 inches. Tall, grow to 1 cane.		
Frank Miller (Birch, 1930) Dec	5.00 F	lants
A very large yellow on a straight stem. It has a great "rep" in the West. Grow to one cane until more is known of it.		only
Galli-Curci (Lyndora Gardens, Hall 1927) H. C.	2.50	5.00
Mme. Galli-Curci's selection, a really wonderful flower. Bright salmon orange with brilliant luster, golden, suffused. Large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		

This clear white won the Garden & Home Builder Medal, Boston, 1927, for best New England Dahlia of the year. Very dependable. Large-leaf variety, crown-out, grow to four canes.

Ida Perkins (Perkins, 1928) Dec..... 2.50

cane.

5.00

	Plant	Tuber
Insulinde (Mornsveld, 1914) Dec		.75
Rich golden orange; flower all that could be desired; no collection complete without it. Height 6 ft. Medium large leaf. Do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Islam Patrol (Davies, 1924) H.C		1.00
Very dark velvety scarlet, tipped and flushed gold. Wonderful long stem, fine cut flower; medium leaf; crownout; grow to four canes.		
Jane Cowl (Downs, 1928) Dec.	3.75	7.50
A large deep flower with warm buff and gold blending to bright salmon. A perfect flower, stem, plant and clump. Large leaf, crown out, grow to 6 canes.		
Jean Hare (Fisher & Masson, 1928)	2.00	4.00
A distinctive exhibition flower of gold- en-yellow, apricot buff and golden- bronze, large leaf. crown-out, grow to six canes.		
Jersey's Beauty (Waite, 1923) Dec.		.75
This flower is a standard. It is very doubtful if it will ever be surpassed. The color is the most pleasing pink on record. Height 7 ft., large leaf. Score 91. Crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Jersey's Beacon (Waite, 1925) Dec.		1.00
A two-toned effect of Chinese scarlet with paler reverse; a prolific bloomer. Height 6 ft., large leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Jersey's Elegans (Waite, 1926) Dec.	1.00	2.00
"Spinel" pink, or deep rose pink, medium size flower, free bloomer; straight upright stem; medium leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Jersey's Empress (Waite, 1926)		
Н. С.	1.00	2.00
A sunproof color of anthracene violet flowering large with narrow wavy petals. Fair stem which will not lessen its demand. Height 6 ft, large leaf.		
Crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Jersey's Gem (Waite, 1924) Dec		.75
A.D.S. cert. Lavender pink, flower large, perfect stem. prolific, splendid cut flower, medium leaf, do not crownout; grow to one cane.		
Jersey's Glory (Waite, 1929) Dec.	3.75	7.50
The color is best described as yellow- orange. Grow to four canes.		
Jersey's Ideal (Waite, 1926) Dec	.75	1.50
A really ideal flower and stem $7\frac{1}{2}$ -12 in. Size of flower $5\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth 4-5 in. Light phlox purple with slight touches of phlox pink. Height 6 ft., large leaf. Score 85. Crown-out; grow to six canes.		

	Plant Tuber
Jersey's Jewel (Waite, 1923) Dec	1.00
The color is mallow pink, large and long petalled. Its stems are perfect. Best of this color to date. Height 6 ft. Medium large leaf, crown-out; grow to six canes.	
Jersey's King (Waite, 1922) Dec	1.00
Begonia-rose, large broad-petaled flow- er on splendid stems; a favorite with all who have grown it. Large-leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.	
Jersey's Olympus (Waite, 1928) Dec	1.25 2.50
A seeding of Bashful Giant. Flowers are large and globular and has a color combination of safrane venetian and flesh-pink with gold suffusion, good grower, large-leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.	
Jersey's Rose (Waite, 1922) Dec	1.00
Large flowers of Neyron rose shade, stiff stem, insect-resistant, medium-large leaf, crown-out, grow to 4 canes.	
Jersey's Sovereign (Waite, 1924)  Dec	.75
A color few can describe. Ridgeway's charts it as salmon orange; vigorous grower, dark foliage, splendid cut flower, large leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.	
Jim Moore (Leller, 1930) Dec	5.00 Plants
An out-standing seedling at Baltimore, winning the Governor's Cup. The color is clear primrose-yellow shading to old-gold, with tints and flashes of salmon thruout the flower. It is deep and an extra long petalled flower. As distinctive as anything shown in 1929.	only
Jove (Ballay, ) H. C.	1.50 Plants
This flower was 11 inches in the West in 1928. It was not that in the East during 1929 drought. The general color effect is bronze-pink, a much needed color in this class. Grow to one cane until more is known of it.	only
Judge Marean (Harding, 1918) Dec	.75
Free bloomer, blending salmon, gold and pink, strong stem. Height 5 ft., large leaf. Crown-out, grow to 6 canes.	
Kathleen Norris (Klein-F&M, 1929)	Plants
Dec,	5.00 only
An exhibition Beauty of true rose-pink deepening to mallow with petals broad and overlapping with twisted tips, full and tight to the center. The "tricky" trick is that it must never have its growth checked. In spite of all this it is worth all the care it requires.	

	Plant	Tuber
Kickapoo (Dixon, 1928) Dec.	1.00	2.00
Very good cut flower, free bloomer, color old-rose pink; this has possibilities in the herbaceous border. Medium leaf; crown-out; grow to either four or six canes.		
King Solomon (Andrews, 1926)		1.00
Orange buff with iridescent sheen, twirled petals, compact, low, stems stiff, free bloomer, medium leaf. Do not crown-out, grow to one cane.		1.00
King Tut (Seal, 1926) Dec.		1.00
Large flower, rich dark velvet, crimson Burgundy color, fine formation, long stem, wonderful cut flower, medium leaf. Do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Kitty Dunlap (Boston, 1920) Dec		.75
American Beauty Rose color. The best of its color and a favorite. Height 5 ft., large leaf. Crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Lady Lyndora (Lyndora Gardens, Hall, 1927) Dec.	1.75	3.50
A charming new color combination, pure pink and white, exquisitely beautiful. Medium leaf, crown-out to four canes.		
La Mexicana (Fisher & Masson,		
1928) Dec.	1.25	2.50
Color of flower is burnt-orange toning to copper, tips of petals tinged gold. Medium-large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
La Roda (Broomall, 1927) Dec	3.75	Plants
A very fine exhibition flower, silvery rose-pink, large and well formed held erect on fine stem. Medium large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		only
La Golondrina (Broomall, 1928)	4 =0	• • • •
Silvery white shaded phlox-purple, effect light lavender, very large flower.	1.50	3.00
Lavendula (Broomall, 1927) Dec.	1.00	2.00
A pleasing shade of lavender thruout. Probably the best lavender to date. Large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
Lillian Baldwin (Danker, 1926)		
A shade between rose pink and crushed	.75	1.50
strawberry; winner of Darnell cup for keeping qualities. Score 86, medium large leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		

	Plant	Tuber
Marmion (Tyler, 1927) Dec.  Flower very large: has few if any	.75	1.50
Flower very large; has few if any equal. The flower has great depth; color is golden-yellow slightly suffused bronze on reverse of petals, florets long and wavy, excellent in every way.		
Crown-out, large-leaf, grow to either four or six canes.		
Margaret Masson (Fisher & Masson 1924) Dec.	,	1.00
Flower of silvery rose pink, great depth and size, free bloomer and good cut flower. Height 5-6 ft. Never grows wrong. Large leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Meta Scammell (Blue Ribbon Dahlia Farm 1928) H. C.		7.50
This is one of the dahlias that succeeds under any and all weather conditions. The past season when many varities suffered severely by reason of the intense heat and long drought, this dahlia went right ahead as if the conditions were ideal for dahlias, making a splendid plant growth, and an abundance of		
fine exhibition blooms, also remarkably fine tubers.  This dahlia is different from any other H. C. in color, it being a glistening light mallow purplish pink and the long twisted petals make it quite distinctive in formation. The plant is a fine grower, healthy, vigorous and flower stems are long, rigid, and hold the immense blooms high above the foliage. A good dahlia that you will like.		
Minnie Eastman (Eastman, 1929)	<b>F</b> 00	10.00
This dahlia has been a most pleasant surprise. It is perk and a wonderful color of light flame of a Castillian tint shading out to light maize-yellow Crown-out and grow to four canes.	5.00	10.00
Miro Flora (Broomall, 1927) C		1.00
White-tinted, violet-pink, petals long. Flowers are 8 to 10 inches in dia., profuse bloomer, first class stems. Medium large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
My Maryland (Downs, 1928) H. C.	3.75	7.50
An exhibition flower of unique coloring. Delicate pink with faint suggestions of lavender. This flower is in a color class of its own, excellent, large leaf with leathery foliage. Medium large leaf, crown-out, grow to 4 canes.		
Miss Cape Ann (Lufkin, 1928) H.C.	1.25	2.50
A snow-white flower with serated or forked petals. Medium-small leaf, do not crown out, grow to one cane.		

Monmouth Champion (Kemp, 1930) Dec.	.5.00	Plants only
This dahlia is in a color class of its own, a lively orange-flame color that is much needed.		
Monmouth Jewel (Kemp, 1927) Dec.	1.75	3.50
Flowers of bitter-sweet-orange, shading to lemon yellow at base of petals held high above foliage. Large leaf, crownout, grow to six canes.		
Margaret Woodrow Wilson (Fisher & Masson, 1926) Dec.	.75	1.50
A large and beautiful exhibition type; the color of opalescent pink with a powerful stem. Height 5 ft., large leaf. Score 86. Crown-out; grow to four canes. Medium height.		
Marion Broomall (Broomall, 1926) H. C.	1.00	2.00
Large light pink and white, good stem, splendid habit, large leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.	1.00	2.00
Myra Valentine (Mills, 1921) Dec.		.75
Golden-bronze, fine stem, profuse bloomer and much admired. Large- leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Mr. Geo. Castleton (Darnell, 1920) H. C.		.75
Dark maroon, excellent stem, excellent cut flower, quite tall, medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes. Similar to a Jack-Rose in color.		
Mr. Crowley (Broomall, 1921) Dec.		.75
Brightest salmon-pink and yellow. Very good cut-flower, and popular; artificial light makes it exquisite. Height 5 ft., medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Mrs. Alfred B. Seal (Jessie Seal,		Plants
1929) Dec		only
An old-rose flower with petals curled and twisted at center while outer ones become flat, the combination forming a very beautiful flower. Grow to one cane until more is known of it.		
Mrs. Carl Salbach (Salbach, 1914)		,,
Dec.		.75
Lavender-pink. This flower, at the time of introduction, won the California Society Gold Medal. Height, 5 ft., largeleaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Mrs. Edwards (Harding, 1926) H.C.		1.00
Color, orchid, vigorous grower, free bloomer, strong straight stem. Mediumleaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		

	Plant	Tuber
Mrs. E. L. Lindsey (Broomall, 1920) Dec.		1.00
Scarlet and gold, flower, 7 to 9 inches, strong stem, good keeper, medium-leaf, do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Mrs. Ed. Taylor (Brock, 1925) Dec.  A most beautiful cerise old rose, rigid stem and good foliage. Height 7 ft., large-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes; exquisite.		1.25
Mrs. F. A. C. Perrine (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.  Lovely shade of lilac with pale "Cattleya" reverse, petals slightly twisted; highly admired; stiff stem, flower 8 to 10 inches. Medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		1.00
Mrs. Happie Bedford (Brock, 1926	)	
H. C. Enormous flower; perfect form, canary yellow. Medium leaf; do not crownout; grow to one cane.		1.00
Mrs. Frances E. Bullard (Broomall,		
Immense flower, beautiful light pink, lighter at center; long stiff stem; medium-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		2.00
Mrs. I. de Ver Warner (Harding, 1920) Dec.  Exquisite shade of refined deep mauvepink; an admitted standard; height 6 ft., large-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		.75
Mariposa (Boston, 1922) H.C.		1.00
Beautiful, large flower of true hybrid cactus form. A delicate shade of lavender pink, shading deeper at center with a violet suffusion. A universal favorite and in great demand.		1.00
Nancy Sue Lang (Broomall, 1926)		
Very large flowered variety, bright red tipped gold, conspicuous and attrac- tive. Dwarf, but good; stiff stem; large-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		2.50
Newport Wonder (Badetty, 1925)		
Sing.  Beautiful rose pink flower for table decoration; small-leaf, do not crownout; grow to one cane.	:	1.00
Nature's Masterpiece (White, 1927)		
Dec.		2.00
An unusual blending of old-rose, cinnamon and a metallic bronze suffused mulberry. Sturdy habit, crown-out grow to four canes, large-leaf variety		



The word "Pioneer" has recently been added to the "GPM" trade mark as an extra mark of identification. Only the original and genuine GPM brand Granulated Peat Moss bears this mark.

# Granulated Peat Moss

# for Better Gardens

15 Reasons Why Thousands Use GPM Peat Moss in Their Gardens

- 1. It is an organic material that contributes to the humus content of the soil.
- 2. It assures a constancy of moisture about the plant root level at all times. Peat Moss is capable of absorbing from twelve to fifteen times its weight in moisture. Laboratory tests show eighteen times.
- 3. It has special root growth promoting substances scientifically known as auximones, comparable to vitamins in food.
- 4. It lightens heavy clay soil and puts the soil in a friable condition.
- 5. It binds and holds moisture in light sandy soil.
- 6. It is free from weed seeds or fungus growth of any kind.
- 7. It is clean, odorless and pleasant to work with.
- 8. It is economical to use. One bale will spread approximately three hundred square feet, one inch deep.
- 9. It is a good winter mulch, as it will insulate the soil against frequent freezing and thawing effects which tend to damage the perennial plants by breaking the roots.

- 10. It is a good summer mulch or top dressing, as it conserves moisture, prevents baking and crusting of the top soil, keeps down weeds, reduces the need for frequent cultivation and gives a rich dark brown background for the bright flowers and green foliage of the growing plants.
- 11. It acts as a reservoir for plant food applied in the form of concentrated commercial fertilizers.
- 12. It is a fine medium for the packing and storing of dahlia and other tubers, bulbs, roots and fruit, through the winter months or in transit, as it will insulate against temperature damage, is light in weight and will take on and let off moisture as required.
- 13. It enables you to grow better evergreens as it supplies a desired acid reaction to the soil as well as plenty of moisture which these plants require.
- 14. It is a good basic soil material for lawns, especially where the fescues and bent grasses are grown.
- 15. It is the finest quality of imported sphagnum moss peat packed in bales containing 19-20 bushels of loose peat moss graded to meet the most exacting requirements of both the commercial grower and garden enthusiast.

Fully Descriptive Booklet on Request

# USE G P M FOR BETTER GARDENS

Imported by ATKINS & DURBROW, Inc., New York

Sold by

4 Bale @ \$1.35 DERRING-DO DAHLIAS

4 Bale @ 2.50 Frederick E. Dixon, Scotch Plains, N. J.

3/4 Bale @ 3.25

PHONE WESTFIELD 3125

1 Bale @ 4.00

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Nopal (Barker, ) H. C.	1.00 P	lants
A large nopal-red which is a rare color and one that does not fade. It has an artistic form with perfect center and very good stems. Its a charm, grow to four canes.		only
Olive Reed (Seal, 1926)	1.00	2.00
This is considered to be the best real yellow to date. Beautiful deep color and flower, splendid form, large, good stem, large-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Papillion (Boston, 1922) H. C.		1.00
Old-rose color with golden shades; fine stem and a much needed color; medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Parkersburg (Fisher & Masson, 1927) Dec.		1.00
Glistening white, twisted and pointed petals, early, stems straight, wiry, excellent cut-flower. Medium-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		1.00
Paul Revere (Bissell, 1926) Dec		1.00
Very large crimson, heavy full flower, good stem, large-leaf; do not crownout; grow to one cane.		
Perk (C-1926-3, Dixon, 1930) H.C.	5.00	10.00
Primula Rex (Broomall, 1926) Dec.	1.00	2.00
Light cream and primrose color; flower immense; good quality, one of the best medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Queens of the Garden Beautiful (Burns, 1926) Dec.	1.00	2.00
A great and beautiful bloom; core 94; medium-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to four canes, light primrose yellow.		
Radio (Sampson, 1924) Dec.		1.00
Very large flower; blood-red edged and tipped yellow; stem excellent; me- dium-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Red Cross (Anderson, 1916) H. C		.75
Yellow with a little red; height 6 ft., medium-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Regal (Boston, 1928) Dec.	3.75	7.50
A most delightful and different combination of autumn shades. Bronze heavily suffused with dull old-rose shading to gold at the base of petals giving the effect of burnished-copper.		

	Plant	Tuber
Robert Scott (Brock, 1926) Dec	1.00	2.00
Color of apricot-yellow, rose shading; large bold flower, excellent stem, medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Rockwood (Boston, 1923) Dec.		1.00
Color resembling Mrs. Chas. Russey's rose; a new shade of pink; stiff stem, height 4 ft. Very good cut flower. Medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to 4 canes.		
Rollo Boy (Pelicano, 1925) H. C		1.00
Delicate shade of amber, shading to old gold; fine stem and flower of great size; height 4 ft. Medium-leaf; do not crown-out.		
Roman Eagle (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.		1.00
Brilliant burnished copper in color, toliage dark green, stem somewhat croteny, but this does not lessen its demand. Height 4 ft. Score 89; medium-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Rosa Nell (Broomall, 1920) Dec		.75
Rich rose-pink, large flower, good stem, old but still greatly admired; height 4 ft., small-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Rose Fallon (Harding, 1926) Dec	1.00	2.00
Most beautiful type and color of old gold to date. Height 7 ft. Large-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Roycroft ( , ) H. C		1.25
This is a very worth while dahlia that is not "tricky". It is as fresh as a water-lily, spiky and almost star-shaped. The color is cinnamon-buff, deepening to a tawny-russet in the center with a beautiful sheen. Grow to four		
canes.		
R. T. Edwards (Harding, 1927) Dec.		1.25
A pleasing shade of pink with plum reverse; stout stem; large flower, large-leaf; crown-out; grow to 6 canes.		
Sagamore (Badetty, 1924) Dec		1.00
Wonderful as a cut flower; good golden color, medium size, height 5 ft. Medium leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
Sanhican's Blue Bird (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.		1.25
Bloom gigantic; perfect in form, outer petals bright violet-blue to violet at center; small-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		

	Plant	Tuber
Sanhican's Gem (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.		1.25
A very welcomed color, salmon and old-rose, large petaled flower; score 87; medium-large-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Sanhican's Monarch (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.		1.00
Deep tyrian-rose at center shading out. Deep flower, free bloomer, dark green foliage; good keeper; large-leaf; crown- out; grow to six canes.		
Sanhican's Nymph (Fisher & Masson, 1928) Dec.	2.50	5.00
Very large primrose yellow with reverse of petals faintly touched fawnrose. Perfect stem, large-leaf, crownout, grow to six canes.		
Sanhican's Princess (Fisher & Mas-		
son, 1926) Dec.		1.00
True shrimp-pink, profuse bloomer, medium size flower, stiff stem; very fine for table decoration. Medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Sanhican's Ruby (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.		1.00
This flower was introduced at \$2.50; worth much more. Scored 89. Largeleaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Sanhican's Rose (Fisher & Masson, 1925) Dec.		.75
A clear deep rose-pink flower on erect stem, good habit of growth, medium size, large leaf, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
Saxon Chief (Dixon, 1930) H. C	3.75	7.50
This dahlia just missed scoring at the Storrs' Trial Ground in 1928. The Judges had this to say of it "Looks Good". The color is apricot-yellow deepening to Capucine-orange in outside petals. e. g. Flowering habit good, size 7½ inches, depth 2½. Medium-large leaf, grow to four canes.		
Snowdrift (Broomall, 1919) Dec		.75
A white classic with broad waxy petals. It is doubtful whether it has been beaten in its class. Height 3 ft., largeleaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Spotswood Beauty (Kemp, 1928) Dec.	2.50	5.00
The color is clear Chatenay-pink with slight shading of lemon yellow at base of petal. Medium large leaf, crownout, grow to four canes.		

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Starlight (Boston, 1928) C	5.00	10.00
This is a pure unshaded gold. It is a gold shade which combines with everything in house decoration. The flower is huge.		
Tommy Atkins (Boston, 1922) Dec.		1.00
Color, flaming scarlet with metallic lustre; small-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
The Emperor (Harding, 1921) Dec.		.75
A maroon of the finest. Excellent in every point; height 6 ft. Large-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
The Lemonade (Ward, 1927) Dec.	1.00	2.00
A lemon-yellow flower that is not finicky, this and Primula Rex are the best to date in this shade and class. Stiff stem, upright, good habits, large-leaf, crown-out, grow to six canes.		
The World (Dahliadel, 1929) Dec.	3.75	7.50
The coloring is an unusually rich, deep, rosy-magenta, overlaid garnet with silver shadings on petal edges. Perfect full center with strong and erect stem. Foliage leathery and insect repellent. Crown-out and grow to four canes.		
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Treasure Island (Dahliadel, 1929) Dec.		Plants only
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Plant Tuber

	Plant	Tuber
Violetta (Waite, 1922) H. C.  Petunia violet; demand exceeds supply. Best of its class to date, height 5 ft., medium-small leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		1.00
Violet Wonder (Kemp, 1928) Dec.  The best violet colored dahlia to date, rich nopthaline violet with underlying tone of violet-purple. Medium leaf, do not crown-out; grow to one cane.	3.75	7.50
Watchung Maroon (Smith, 1929)  Dec.  A very large maroon flower, almost black, resembling Fort Washington but much darker. Recommended for either garden or exhibition due to its size, stem and rich color. Large-leaf variety, crown-out and grow to 4 canes.	3.75	7.50
Watchung Prince (Smith, 1929)  Dec.  The orininator claims this to be the largest and best yellow dahlia on the market. It can be grown to 12 inches in dia., is a free bloomer and strong grower having wonderful keeping qualities and unsurpassed for garden and exhibition.		Plants only
Watchung Sunset (Smith, 1929)  Dec.  A flower highly recomended for exhibition. Wonderful keeper and sturdy lavender-pink.	3.75	7.50
Watchung Wonder (Smith, 1929  Dec.  This spectacular dahlia created a sensation in New York and Newark. It is a royal-red with a touch of gold at center enhancing its beauty. Probably one of the largest flowers ever grown.		Plants only
Watchung Sunrise (Smith, 1927)  Dec.  A golden amber flower, reverse of petal rose-pink; each petal has a narrow clear margin of rose-pink, huge flower, distinctive, tall. Large-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.	2.50	5.00
White Court (Murphy, 1925) H.C.  Wavy waxy pure white flower; fine for exhibition. Height 6 ft. Mediumleaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		1.25

	I lailt	Luber
White Empress (Jost-Alling, 1929) Dec.	3.75	7.50
A clear, clean white of interesting formation. Winner of "Darnell Cup" as BEST KEEPING VARIETY at 1928 N. Y. Show. Not a large flower but a thrifty grower with plenty of substance.	° 2.	
Winfield Slocombe (Slocombe, 1919) Dec.		1.00
Gold shading to burnt orange at center, abundance of bloom and alluring. Stem is long and fair for such a heavy flower. Indispensable. Height 5 ft., medium-leaf; crown-out; grow to six canes.		
Wizard of Oz (Doolittle, 1918)		1.00
A pleasing shade of glowing amberpink, shaded salmon, crown-out, grow to four canes.		
W. J. Erwin (Brock, 1926) Dec	1.00	2.00
One of the best lavender-purples. Flower has size, depth, and a free bloomer. Large-leaf, crown-out; grow to four canes; low grower.		
Would's Post White (Manusher		
World's Best White (Murphy, 1924) Dec.		1.00
Very large white blooms with extra long stems, profuse and good cut-flower, height 6 ft. Small-leaf; do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		
37 H D . /387 1387 *.		
Yellow Beauty (Wood-Waite,	<b>=</b> 00	
1929) Dec	5.00	10.00
Y. W. C. A. (Dixon, 1928 H. C.)	1.00	2.00
Base of petal picric-yellow, running to coral-pink at tips; flowering habit profuse, stiff stem. Medium-large-leaf; crown-out; grow to four canes.		
Zante (Boston, 1925) H. C.		1.50
Very deep and large bloom, stiff stem, color gold suffused apricot-pink, small-leaf, do not crown-out; grow to one cane.		

Plant

Tuber

# No. 1 COLOR COLLECTION, Dec.

Dahlias listed in this collection are either medium-large or large leaf varities and have proven the most insect repellent and therefore dependable. This tuber offer is not made to close out these varities but to encourage those that are desirous of a color range. They are standards and will be listed in catalogs for many years.

### Your selection of 10 @ \$7.50

### All @ \$12.50

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	Mauve-pink Ruby White Maroon Indianskin Burnt-yellow Mallow-pink Orange Copper Lavender-purple Golden Yellow Old Gold	Mrs. I DeVer Warner \$ Sanhican's Ruby Snowdrift The Emperor Trentonian Winfield Slocombe Jersey's Jewel Dakota Elizabeth Glendening E. T. Bedford Marmion	.75 1.00 .75 .75 .75 1.00 1.00 .50 1.00 1.50 1.50
13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.	Pink Chinese-red Corral Salmon Orange Mauve Amethyst and Silver Salmon-yellow Red	Rose Fallon (real) Jersey's Beauty Jersey's Beacon Judge Marean Jersey's Soverign Kitty Dunlap Eva Williams Mr. Crowley Paul Revere	.75 $1.00$ $.75$ $.75$ $.75$ $.75$ $1.00$ $.75$ $2.50$

\$19.75

### No. 2

### COLOR COLLECTION, H. C.

### Your selection of 10 @ \$7.50

### All @ \$12.50

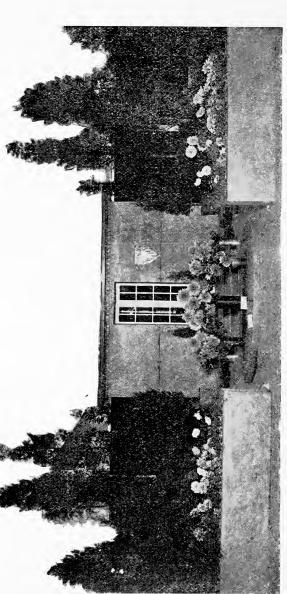
	_		
1.	White	Mrs. E. F. T. Smith	.50
	Lavender	Roycroft	1.00
3.	Old-rose	Mariposa	.75
4.	Gold	Papillion	1.00
5.	Violet	Etendard De Lyon	.75
6.	Black (V. dark maroon)	Mr. Geo. Castleton	.75
	Cream and Red	Cigarette	.75
8.	Am. Beauty Rose	Daddy Butler	1.00
9.	Red and Yellow	Fandango	3.00
10.	Lavender and White	Elsie Daniels	.75
11.	Amber	Ambassador	.75
12.	Mallow-pink	Frances Lobdell	.75
	Orange	Jersey's Radiant	.75
14.	Red	Elite Surprise	2.00
15.	Amber and Salmon	Y. W. C. A.	2.00
16.	Deep Orange	La Favorita	.75
17.	Orchid	Mrs. Edwards	1.00
18.	Yellow and Red	Red Cross	.75
19.	Pink-white	Emma Marie	.75
20.	Old-gold and Amber	Rollo Boy	1.00

\$21.00

From the A. D. S. Bulletin; Oct., 1929

put up a fine edu-cational exhibit at can be counted on to the New York Show; " Derring-Do-Dahlias

which three groups of Dr. John H. Car-man were planted. This variety is in A central plot in every way a fine dahlia."



From The Bulletin of The Ontario Dahlia Society, Canada, Oct., 1929 Dr. John H. Carman, some over 10 inches, a wonderful dahlia." "A Most Magnificent Display - 30 to 40 Blooms of

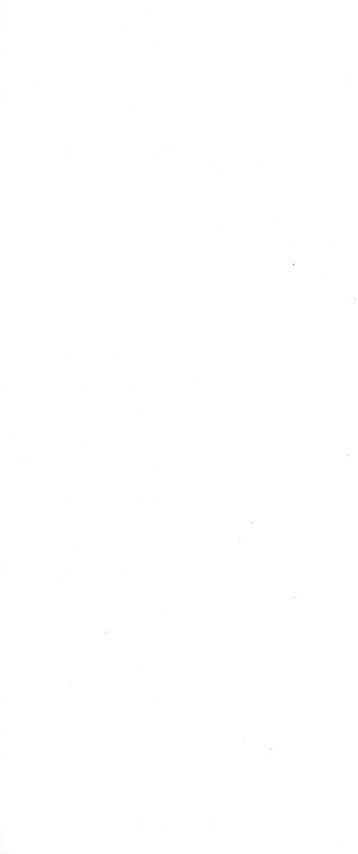
From the Florists Exchange, Sept. 28, 1929:

"The neat and at-

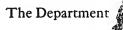
autiful lay-out was that of Derring-Do-"An extremely betractive exhibit-"

Dahlias, featuring several fine dahlias, especially Dr. John

H. Carman.



### STATE OF NEW JERSEY





### of Agriculture

### BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INSPECTION HARRY B. WEISS, Chief

No. 259	Trento	n, N. J.,Septe	mber 1 , /928
This is to Certify	That we have this28t1	day of	July 1928
in accordance with the provisions of C	tapter 268, Laws of 1916, Sta	ite of New Jersey, in:	pected or caused to be inspected
by a duly appointed Inspector the	general		nursery stock growing
in the "Darring Do"	narsery of P.	. R. Dixon	proprietor,
atScotch Plains	in	Union -	County, New Jersey,
and have found the same apparently )	ree from San Jose Scale, and ot	her dangerously injuri	ious insect pests and dangerously
destructive plant diseases.			
This certificate expires	1st, 1920 and covers only	y stock actually in th	e nurseries when examined.
	$\leq$	Thomas	J. Stindler State Entomologist
0		/	State Entomologist
Relph B. Lot	<del>/</del>	WATU	artin
_ Chief Inspector.			State Plant Pathologist